

SCHOOL FOR HOUSEWIVES

By Marion Harland

Embroidery, Lace and Passementerie for Summer Dresses

Now all the thoughts of womanhood are turned to gowns and their accessories. Embroidery, lace and passementerie are both extensively used this season, and handwork is especially in favor. Not every one can afford to pay fancy prices to the professional embroiderer or lace-maker, but every one may learn how to make her own trimmings. In making passementerie, take heavy knitting silk, which may be had in any shade desired. The passementerie may be made in color contrasting to that of the material on which it is to be applied. But it is noticeable this spring that many gowns have straps, bands or folds of white material. On these white bands are applied passementerie of the exact shade of the dress material.

Figure 1 shows a narrow, racy made passementerie, but one that will be found most useful and pretty. Here are the directions:

Chain the length desired, turn.
1. Five double crochet in 5 stitches; chain 5, single crochet in first stitch to form a picot, repeat twice more from *, catch in base of first picot; make a double crochet in same stitch as last double crochet; 4 doubles, miss 1, and repeat from beginning of row. Work the same on opposite side of chain, and should a braided passementerie be wanted string your beads on the silk first and move them up as wanted while working.

Figure 2 shows a more elaborate and wider trimming, but just as easily worked, thus:
1. Chain 15, * join in fifth stitch; * fill this ring with 9 doubles, then a picot of 5 chain, a picot of 8 chain and a picot of 6 chain, then 9 more doubles; make 3 doubles under chain; chain 20, picot of 6 stitches; chain 3, picot of 6 stitches; chain 15, join in ring of 10 chain *. Repeat from * to * until you have the desired length.

2. When this first side is complete fill the other side with three doubles between leaf and first picot, three doubles on other side of picot. Chain 12. Join in third stitch, fill the ring with 9 doubles, 3 picots and 9 doubles (as on the other side); make 2 doubles under chain, 3 doubles under centre chain, picot of 8 chain, 3 doubles, picot of 8 chain, 4 doubles under centre chain. This reaches next leaf *. Repeat from * to * until end.

Fig. 3. The third pattern can be made for use as band passementerie, or as an all over lace design by joining many wheels together, so as to obtain the desired size. If the material is to be made for passementerie use the heavy silk, and if for an all-over lace, take the spool silk or fine linen thread. It will look very dainty. The directions are: First, chain 6. Join in a ring. Chain 5, * wind the silk twice on your needle, as for a double treble crochet, catch in the loop, draw through two of the loops which are on the needle, and throw the thread over once, catch again in the ring and again draw through two of the loops, thread over once, catch in loop; now draw through two loops, thread over, draw through two; over, draw through remaining three stitches on needle; chain 2 and repeat seven more times, making eight spokes in the wheel. Fasten the last 5 chain to the top of first 6 chain.

2. Under 3 chain, make * 1 double, 2 trebles, 3 picots (chain 5, fasten in first stitch, 3 times), catch to first picot, 2 trebles, 1 double; do the same under each 3 chain. The way of fastening the wheels together is easily seen by the illustration.

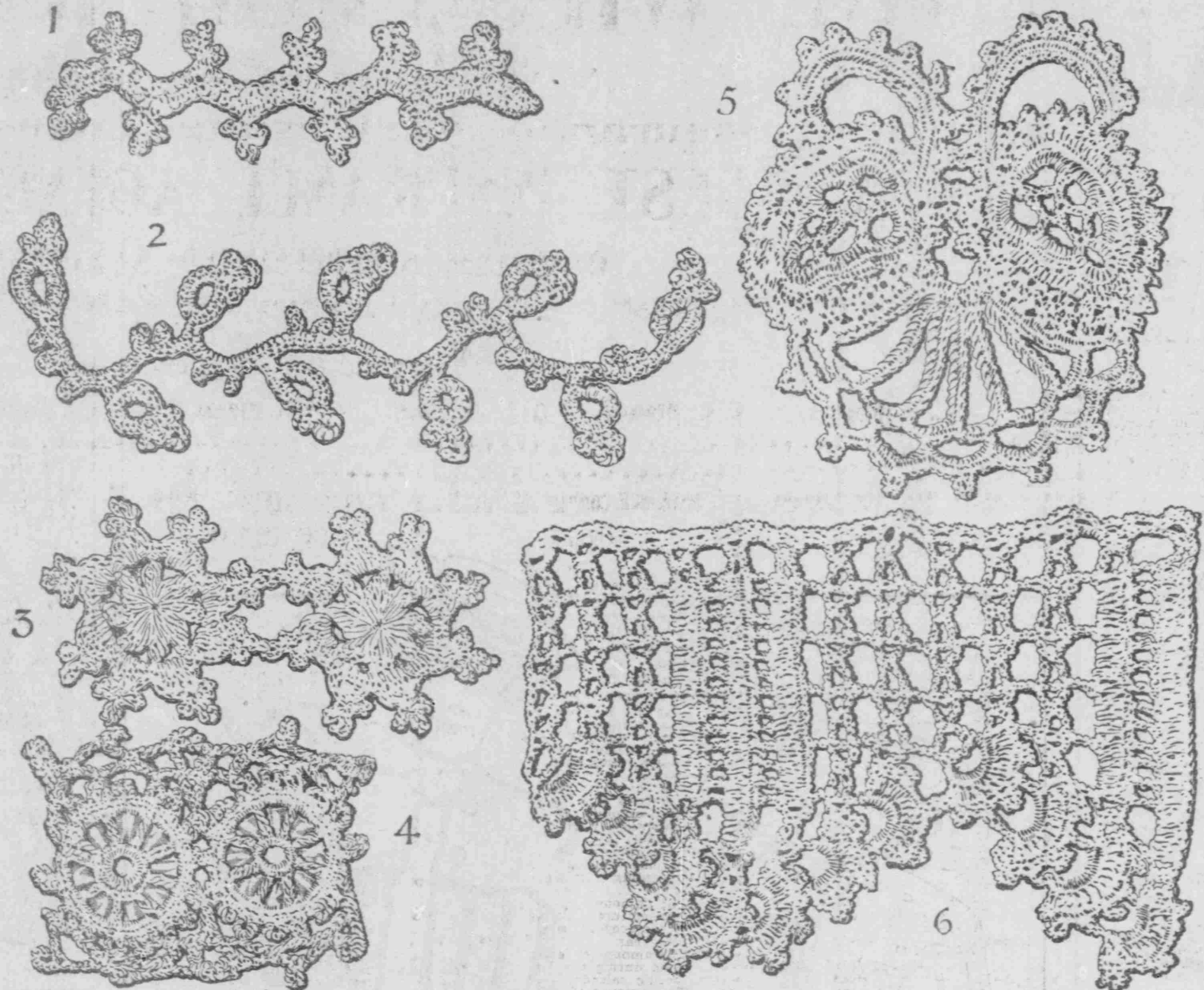
Figure 4. The fourth figure in the illustration shows a pretty band trimming. It is composed of wheels joined together until the required length is obtained; the two upper and two lower rows are worked afterwards. If the silk used in marking this passementerie contrasts in color with the material upon which it is applied, then baby ribbon of same color as the material is run between the spokes or bars of the wheels. The directions follow:

1. Chain 10, join in a ring, and make 16 double in the ring.
2. Chain 5, 1 treble in first double; * chain 1, 1 treble in next double, and repeat from *, all around joining last chain made to the fourth of the 5 chain made at beginning of row.

3. 3 doubles in first space of 1 chain, * chain 7, catch in last double with single 3 doubles under next chain, repeat from * all around, until there are 16 picots.

Heading, first row—Fasten in first of 3 picots, * chain 7, miss 1 picot, double in next, chain 7, miss 1 picot, double in next, chain 7, miss 1 picot, double in joining between wheels and repeat from *.

Second row—Fasten in first 7 chain, * chain 11, fasten in eighth stitch to form picot, chain 3, double in next 7 chain, chain 11, catch in eighth, chain 3, double under same 7 chain, close to joining, double under next 7 chain, close to joining.



SIX VARIETIES OF SUMMER TRIMMINGS. (Read directions for making.)

chain 11, catch in eighth, chain 3, double under same 7 chain, and repeat from *.

Both sides are same.
Fig. 5. This pattern is far more complicated, but makes an exceedingly rich trimming. The leaves forming this pattern are used in Irish point lace with good results, and later a very elaborate pattern of Irish lace, in which this leaf will be used, will be in this department. Therefore I desire all those interested in Irish lace to keep the directions for the pattern here given, so that they may not need be reprinted at a later time, but simply referred to. The directions are:
Leaf—Chain 40, turn and, counting back,

do 1 single into the ninth stitch, 3 chain, do 40 single under the 35 chain of the foundation; turn and do 1 single into each of the next 25 stitches, chain 5, now turn the work so that the lower part comes at the top, and ignoring for the present the remaining 25 stitches of the foundation, do 1 double into the second stitch of the first curve, chain 5, 1 double into the third stitch of the next curve, chain 5, 1 double by the side of the last double, chain 4, 1 single into the sixth stitch of the same curve, chain 4, 1 double into the second stitch of the next curve, chain 5, 1 single into the last of the three singles; turn and do 11 single into each of the chain 5, and 7 singles around each of the chain 4; for the large lower

curve (the inner edge of the leaf stem), do 40 single under the 35 chain of the foundation; turn and do 1 single into each of these 40 singles, inserting the hook into the back vein of each; continue around the leaf, doing 1 single into each of the next 25 stitches, 2 singles into the twenty-sixth stitch, 1 single into each of the next 28; turn, 1 single into each of the next 28; 2 singles in thirtieth, 1 single into each of the next 30 stitches, always in the opposite directions, so that they will be right and left. The method of doing this will appear to the worker as she progresses.

Now combine the two leaves as shown in the illustration. Fasten your thread in back, doing 1 single in fourth chain, 1 11th picot of right-hand leaf, chain 2,

double into next stitch but one, repeat from *, forming the picots in this way all around the leaf. At the middle of the fifth picot the end of the stem of the leaf is joined by a slip stitch.

Fasten the last picot by 1 single instead of 1 double, then, going around the stem, * one single into the first four stitches, 1 picot, repeat from * around the stem to finish the first leaf. Make the second leaf in the opposite directions, so that they will be right and left. The method of doing this will appear to the worker as she progresses.

Now combine the two leaves as shown in the illustration. Fasten your thread in back, doing 1 single in fourth chain, 1 11th picot of right-hand leaf, chain 2,

fasten with double in following (18th) picot, chain 2, fasten in 18th, chain 2, fasten in 20th, chain 1, fasten in 21st, chain 1, fasten in 22d, chain 1, fasten in 23d; 3 chain, fasten in corresponding picot (just opposite) of the left-hand leaf, and proceed from this 23d picot of left leaf to the 17th as you have just made from the 17th to 23d of the right leaf. When up to the 17th picot on the left leaf, turn and make 1 double on each chain and each double made between 17th and 23d picot; fasten with a double under the chain of 2 at base; turn; * chain 15, fasten with single on the 15th double, at top (corresponding to 17th picot); turn and fill this loop of 15 chain with 20 doubles, fasten under chain of 2 *, and repeat from * to * four times more; then fill up with doubles, each stitch made on and between the 17th and 23d picots of right leaf; chain 4 and fasten on 15th double of bar made previously; fill this chain with 5 doubles, fasten in 17th picot; 3 chain, fasten in 18th picot; chain 6, turn and fasten on chain between the leaf and first bar; * chain 6, fasten between next 2 bars; repeat from * to * 4 times more; chain 6, fasten on 18th picot of the left leaf, and turning, fill each loop of 6 chain with 4 doubles, 1 picot of 5 chain and 4 doubles. This completes the ornament.

The sixth figure in the illustration is a simple lace, very easily made, but very appropriate for dress trimming and for ornamentation of children's clothes. The pattern is made of crochet silk, but fine spool silk must be used for light silk dresses, or very fine linen thread for other summer dresses, the heavy crochet silk being suitable only for heavy cambric, henrietta or other woolen fabrics. Here are the directions:

1. Chain 32 and turn; make 1 double in twelfth stitch from needle, chain 3, miss 2, treble in next, * chain 3, miss 2, double in next, chain 3, miss 2, treble in next (forming a space). Repeat from * twice more, treble in next stitch, turn.

2. Chain 3 for first treble, treble on treble, * chain 5, treble on next treble, repeat from * 3 times, putting last treble in the third stitch of loop at end of row; chain 5, fasten in end of loop with treble, turn; chain 1, 12 doubles under 5 chain, turn; chain 1, 12 doubles on 12 doubles, taking back loop of stitches, turn; chain 1, 2 doubles on 2 double, picot of 5 chain caught in top of last double, 4 doubles, 1 picot, 4 doubles, 1 picot, 2 doubles. This completes the scallop on the edge.

3. One treble in last treble of previous row, 4 spaces, as in first row, treble on three chain, turn.

4. Like second row, forming four open spaces, then chain 6, treble between first 2 picots, chain 5, treble between next 2 picots, chain 6, treble between next 2 picots, turn; make the little scallop as in second row.

5. Treble in treble, 5 spaces, treble in 3 chain, turn.

6. This, as other even rows, corresponds with preceding row, treble on treble with 5 chain over spaces, forming open spaces. Make scallop as in fourth row.

7. One space, 24 trebles in next 24 stitches, 1 space, 1 single, turn.

8. Chain 3, treble on treble, chain 5, treble on next treble, * chain 1, miss 1, treble on treble, repeat from * 11 times, chain 5, treble on treble, chain 5, treble between first two picots, chain 5, treble between next two picots, turn; make scallop, fastening as in tenth row.

9. Treble on treble, 1 space, 20 trebles in next 20 stitches, 1 space, treble on treble, turn.

10. Chain 3, treble on treble, chain 5, treble on treble, * chain 1, miss 1, treble on next treble, repeat from * 11 times, chain 5, treble on last of 20 trebles, chain 5, treble on next treble, chain 5, treble between first and second picot, turn; scallop, fastening after last double in middle of 5 chain of last row, as the point is now beginning to decrease.

11. Chain 3, treble on treble, 1 square, 2 trebles, 1 space, treble in 3 chain (representing a treble), turn.

12. Chain 3, treble on treble, chain 5, treble on next treble, * chain 5, miss 5, treble in next, repeat 3 times, chain 5, treble in next treble, chain 5, treble between first 2 picots, turn; make scallop, fastening as in tenth row.

13. Chain 3, treble on treble, 5 spaces, treble in treble, turn.

14. Chain 3, treble on treble, 6 spaces, 6 open spaces, the last treble between first and second picots; turn, and make scallop as in second row.

15. Chain 3, treble on treble, 4 spaces, treble on treble, turn.

16. Chain 3, treble on treble, 4 open spaces, chain 1, turn. This row has no scallop.

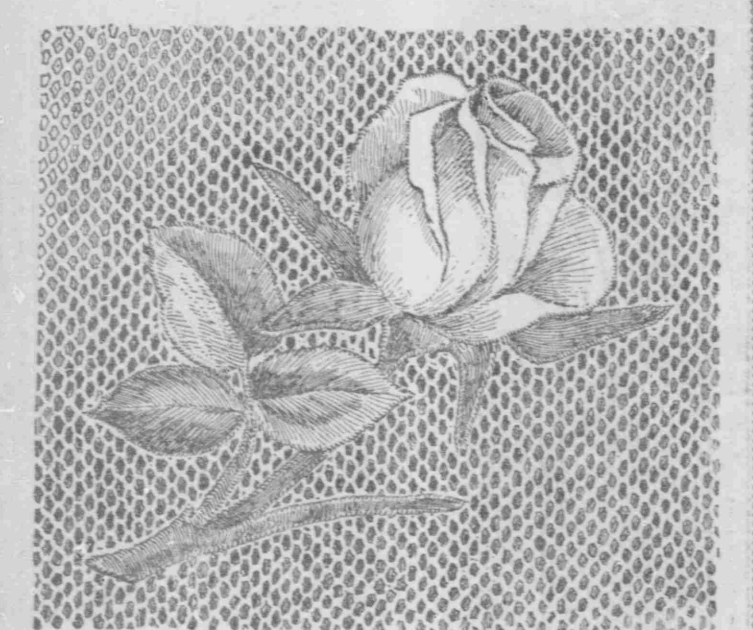
17. 1 double in centre of 5 chain, chain 2, treble on treble, 1 space, 3 treble on treble, turn.

Repeat from second row. Join first scallop to middle picot of preceding scallop.

ANSWERS TO PERPLEXED HOUSEKEEPERS

"Will you please tell me which is of the more use to a girl, sewing or cooking, and why? In our class at school it is resolved that cooking is of more use to a girl than sewing, and I would like to know what you H.M.E. think about it. Fifty years ago this question would have been like 'Which is the more important to human existence—eating or drinking?' The reign of ready-made clothing of all sorts, making the purchase of this less expensive than making them at home, has put a new face upon the subject. It is easier to find some one to do mending than to do baking. The family may be kept warm with ready-made flannels and more than decent with frocks, coats and trousers from dress-maker to outfitter. The inner lining must be renewed tri-daily, and the house-mother who is ignorant of the way of doing this is at the mercy of unskilled, unprincipled and tyrannical hirelings. Therefore, my decision is, it is good—it is better—it is best to learn the use of the thimble as well as to be proficient in cookery. But if a girl must make a selection of but one of the arts cookery is the more useful of the two. I have never had to instruct a seamstress how to patch and darn, much less to make, although brought up myself in the good, old fashion of learning all manner of needlework. I grow weary with the recollection of how many cooks I have been obliged to train for weeks and months together if I would have my household moderately comfortable."

ROSES EMBROIDERED ON LACE



EMBROIDERED ROSES

Embroidery is much used on toilettes this year. Some of the most elaborate dresses for day and evening wear are pretty well decorated with this material. Considering the time required for the work, or the expense, if it be done by professionals, it is a matter of economy to have the embroidery not on the dress material itself, but in appliques, which may be removed and used again and again when the original dress is out of service.

I will not attempt just now to instruct as to how to embroider, shade and tint the stitches in detail. Finished work in embroidery requires as much artistic taste and study as painting in oils or water colors. One may study the natural blossoms of a well-painted flower, and see where the high lights fall on the petals, where the petals are overshadowing each other. It is only after a study of the lights and shadows that the worker knows how to employ her light or dark shades of silk. The judicious use of the different shades will bring out the depth of the flower.

Then each petal must be considered individually, and it will be found that not two petals in a blossom require the same slanting in the stitch, or the same treatment generally.

Shading first, and directions of the stitches, secondly, are the main points to be considered. Sometimes, when a petal or leaf is turned or bent over, a little padding is made in the turned-over part to give it a more raised appearance. This padding is especially suitable in turned-over parts of applique ornaments, such as the iris, illustrated. This same embroidered applique is suitable for lace

centrepieces, made of one or the other sorts of braids. When it is desired to embroider over the lace in the Renaissance lace the flower pattern is stamped over the cambric; then the lacework is done, fastening the braids where the spray of flowers begins. The embroidery is not to be done over the braid, but on the cambric. When the braid and lacework are complete begin the embroidery in Kensington stitches. The embroidery being done, buttonhole stitch all around petals, leaves and stems; connect the flowers with the lace braids wherever they touch each other. Then the cambric is cut away from the flowers and the lace removed. This is one way of working the embroidery in lace. The other way is to make the embroidered sprays separately, as in the illustration, and to blind-stitch them over the lace. They may be removed from the lace if you would launder each separately. This cannot be done if worked in the first method.

To make these separate appliques stamp the desired pattern on common muslin or cambric. Then embroider in the ordinary way in solid Kensington, doing the buttonhole stitching all around it last. Cut the muslin all around and your applique is ready.

A pretty design for applique over a lace overdress for evening wear would be a full-blown rose scattered here and there on the lace, with a bud (as in the illustration) at intervals. Single leaves might be scattered profusely over the lace, as though leaves had fallen from the full-blown rose. The single leaves require much less work, and if many are used, fewer full-blown roses are required.

"G.P." can remove iodine stains with a saturated solution of hypophosphite of soda. Get 5 cents' worth at a store and add enough water to dissolve. Sponge the stain with the solution until the stain disappears; then sponge with clean water and dry.

Iodine is in such general use in the family medicine chest that this formula has practical value.

"Will you kindly request your readers to inform me if any of them have been benefited by substituting on a strictly vegetable diet? I have become much interested in physical training and have understood that the development of the muscles, and thereby the improvement of the health, would be greatly facilitated by a diet of which meat does not form a part. I am a little timid about trying this, hence seek the information from some of your kind readers. S.H."

This matter of vegetarianism invariably (and ludicrously) recalls to my memory the circular utterance attributed to Mr. Lincoln when a certain "lickin'" political measure was laid before him:

"I suppose that, for those who like that sort of thing, this is just the sort of thing they would like."

To my apprehension meat was made for the service of man, and is good for the human creature when partaken of in moderation. The fact stares thoughtful dilettantes in the face that Americans eat ten times as much meat as they should consume. An added fact is that hundreds—a growing number of people—not merely sustain life, but maintain health, strength and usefulness upon a diet that

excludes flesh-foods of all kinds. One of the prettiest, brightest and most robust girls I ever met had never tasted meat in all her nineteen years of life, nor had one member of the large family to which she belonged.

As one grows older one learns charity of judgment and moderation in speech, and cultivates, as a Christian duty, the habit of looking at all sides of a subject. "S.H." need not be "timid" in venturing upon the experiment of vegetable diet. It could do no harm to her, and it is quite possible that it may be of signal benefit to her.

"Could you or some of your readers tell me of some way to clean a mattress when the ticking has become soiled? I should like to clean it without taking it apart. Will 'some' or one of my readers respond? R.R.B."

"If it comes within the knowledge and province of your valuable department, I should like to know how I can make glycerine unites with tallow and lard, say, one pound tallow, one-half pound lard, melted together with two ounces glycerine. When cold the glycerine, or part of it, separates. What can I add, if anything, that will cause the glycerine to unite with the tallow and lard? INQUIRER"

Another problem submitted to the exchange in general.

"Will you, or one of your many friends, tell me how to wash a white dress that has become yellow from hanging in a closed closet since last summer? The dress had 100 yards of No. 2 ribbon on it, also thirty yards of Val insertion. It is not soiled otherwise, outside of having turned yellow, or cream, rather. (Also tell me in case it must be washed) how to go about it, and whether you think it advisable to remove the ribbon, or can I cleanse it as it is? The dress is of fine white lawn, and I have worn it but once. E.M.C."

A professional cleaner could bleach the gown without removing ribbon or lace. You would better not attempt to do it. It is possible that a skillful laundress may do up the lawn with the lace. She would undoubtedly ruin the ribbon. If you undertake the task, rip off both ribbon and lace. The creamy tint of the lace would not be amiss, were the gown pure white. If the cream-color is evenly distributed through the lawn and trimmings, why not come out in it as a new gown of fashionable color?

"Here is a recipe for a baking powder which is strictly pure and contains no tartaric acid and eight ounces bicarbonate of soda. Mix these thoroughly together; add one pint of flour, and again sift and mix thoroughly twice through a sifter. This will make two pounds of the best baking powder, and will cost about forty cents. This is a trade secret, but I give it to you to publish. R.M.J."

I thank you for the obliging correspondent, let me ask if the powder thus made should not be kept in tightly-closed jars, when not in actual use? Soda and cream-tartar thus come a little closer together, and lose their distinctive properties if allowed to get damp.

"Seeing T.J.K.'s letter of distress in your column, I write in hopes of being of some help. For several years I have been troubled with cramps, and the doctor advised warm woolen wraps, in fact, never to use any night or bed clothes except flannel. I could not stand that, so my mother knit immense stockings of double aphy, and I wear them when I feel a cramp coming, or if the clothing feels chilly. Also, I know that a cayenne pepper bandage is good, but the odor is strong as first. E.W.W."

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"Seeing T.J.K.'s letter of distress in your column, I write in hopes of being of some help. For several years I have been troubled with cramps, and the doctor advised warm woolen wraps, in fact, never to use any night or bed clothes except flannel. I could not stand that, so my mother knit immense stockings of double aphy, and I wear them when I feel a cramp coming, or if the clothing feels chilly. Also, I know that a cayenne pepper bandage is good, but the odor is strong as first. E.W.W."

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TALKS TO PARENTS ABOUT CHILDREN

"HAVE an excellent remedy for stomach cramp, to which you are most welcome. It is well recommended by our doctor. It has helped me since I was a child, and I have seen many little 2-year-old daughters, who were very ill. The attending physician failed to give her any relief, much less a cure, but he remained in the room for several days in succession until a cure was effected."

"For cramps in the stomach, colic, flatulency, attended with pain, and other affections of stomach and bowels: 2 teaspoonfuls of ground mustard. 2 teaspoonfuls of ground cloves. 2 teaspoonfuls of ground pepper. 2 teaspoonfuls of ground allspice. 2 teaspoonfuls of ground ginger. 2 teaspoonfuls of flour."

"Add brandy enough to make a smooth paste; lay between old muslin, put into a pan or pie plate. Steam and apply as hot as one can bear it. Leave on all night. It will not blister."

"Half the quantity used for children. C.P."

After a pause, which the prudent mother will utilize by cutting out this homestead prescription and transferring it to her scrapbook under the head of "Household Remedies," I proceed to remark that "C.P.'s" remedy finds the more favor in my sight because it is but a variation upon the old-fashioned spice bag, now in use in my own family, of the third generation.

Fifty years ago children had far more pain in the stomach and abdomen than they have in our enlightened day. Their diet, like their dress, was a sort of "cut-throat" edition of that of their elders. We are rarely of what was set before us, and our parents asked no questions. The stomachic conscience had not then been developed, even among educated people. Tender mothers gave us second helpings of pot-pie, cold-soup, plum pudding, mince pie and black fruit-cake. We treated ourselves to countless helps of green apples, raw turnips, unripe berries of all kinds, and gulped down sweet milk, buttermilk, older tea, coffee and lemonade without misgivings.

Consequently, inevitably and inexorably, a "